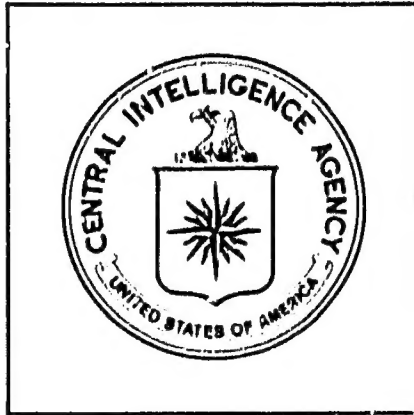


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# STAFF NOTES:

## Soviet Union Eastern Europe

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166 25X1

July 22, 1975

25X1

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SOVIET UNION - EASTERN EUROPE

25X1

CONTENTS

July 22, 1975

USSR-Angola: All the Way with the MPLA. . . . . 1

25X1

Another Vacancy in Soviet  
Cultural Bureaucracy . . . . . 6

CHRONOLOGY . . . . . 8

USSR-Angola: All the Way with the MPLA

Recent substantial Soviet arms deliveries to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and harsher press treatment of the rival National Front indicate that Moscow is more firmly casting its lot with the Movement.

Soviet military shipments since May have included trucks, various armored vehicles, artillery, grenades, machine guns, and small arms. The Soviets also are continuing to train substantial numbers of officers and troops of the Popular Movement in the USSR, East Germany, and the Congo.

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The Soviet press has consistently accorded special praise to the Movement, but until recently it avoided direct attacks on the other liberation groups. In the wake of the recent fighting in Luanda, however, the press has charged that the National Front is a client of Peking and the US, and has labeled it a "reactionary organization," whose members are "culprits for the death of hundreds of people."

Moscow probably still has not written off the prospect of a coalition government emerging in Angola. With the Popular Movement now enjoying a clear military advantage, however, the Soviets appear to have rising expectations that the Movement will have the dominant post-independence role.

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July 22, 1975

-1-

25X1

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Another Vacancy in Soviet Cultural Bureaucracy

Tass announced on July 18 that Deputy Minister of Culture Zinaida M. Kruglova has been named chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Kruglova vacates a post which she assumed only last November, shortly after the appointment of candidate Politburo member Petr Demichev as minister of culture.

Until last fall, Kruglova had been party secretary for ideology in the Leningrad Oblast party committee, where she conformed to Leningrad's long-standing reputation for toughness and orthodoxy in cultural and ideological affairs. Her appointment to the Ministry of Culture was thus viewed by some Soviet intellectuals as an effort to balance Demichev's more pragmatic approach.

During her short tenure at the ministry, Kruglova has had virtually no publicity. This will probably change with her new job which, though as generally powerless as that of a Deputy culture minister, carries considerably more prestige and an opportunity for international public relations.

The 52-year-old Kruglova takes over her new post from Nina V. Popova, 67, who is retiring. Popova's rank as full member of the Central Committee may be given to Kruglova at the next party congress in February. Kruglova is now a member of the Central Auditing Commission, a rank she attained by virtue of her former party post in Leningrad.

No replacement has yet been named for Kruglova in the ministry. If this does not occur soon, it will add one more to the growing number of vacancies in the party and government cultural/propaganda apparatus. The most important of these is Demichev's former post of party secretary for culture and propaganda, which he relinquished at the December 1974

July 22, 1975

Central Committee plenum. The leadership's failure to fill this and related lesser posts has resulted in an ad hoc approach to cultural affairs, characterized by arbitrariness and drift against a background of a general, but often inconsistent, crack-down on nonconformism.

25X1

July 22, 1975

-7-



CHRONOLOGY

July 15

Romania signs a second agreement with the IAEA concerning the US supply of enriched uranium to Romania for a research reactor. [REDACTED]

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ExIm Bank announces a credit of nearly \$2 million to Poland for the purchase of US equipment for a copper mill in Poland. [REDACTED]

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Czechoslovak party/state chief Husak departs for the USSR "on holiday." [REDACTED]

Soyuz and Apollo spacecraft are launched. [REDACTED]

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RSFSR Supreme Soviet convenes in Moscow. [REDACTED]

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UK Foreign Secretary Callaghan concludes an official visit to Poland, where he was received by party chief Gierek. [REDACTED]

Yugoslav party secretary Dolanc stops in Cairo on his way to an official visit to Tanzania. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 16

Mongolian Defense Minister Dorj, heading a military delegation, arrives in Hungary for an official visit. [REDACTED]

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Romania lifts the 13-day state of emergency it declared in order to cope with the nation's worst flooding since 1970. [REDACTED]

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25X1

July 22, 1975

July 17

MBFR negotiations at Vienna recess for two months. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft dock. [REDACTED]

North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam begins a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

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Soviet party delegation concludes a one-week visit to Panama. [REDACTED]

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Visiting Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan concludes official talks with Romanian leaders. [REDACTED]

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July 18

Soviet officials grant Mrs. Sakharov, the wife of the dissident physicist, a three-month visa for treatment of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

US and the USSR conclude in Washington the latest round of talks on their Pacific Ocean fisheries problems. [REDACTED]

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July 19

Peruvian Foreign Minister De La Flor Valle begins a three-day, official visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED]

25X1

July 22, 1975

25X1

July 19	Soviets release two Japanese fishing boats seized on July 16. [REDACTED]	25X1
July 20	Politburo candidate-member Romanov, the party chief of Leningrad, tours Dresden, East Germany. [REDACTED]	25X1
	Visiting Bulgarian party/state chief Zhivkov meets with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel. [REDACTED]	25X1
July 21	The Soyuz spacecraft returns to Earth safely. [REDACTED]	25X1
	Politburo member Kirilenko leads attendees at Moscow's observance of the 31st anniversary of the "Polish People's Republic." [REDACTED]	25X1
	Romanian Central Committee convenes for a plenum meeting to discuss progress in prefulfillment of the economic plan and relief measures to cope with the recent flooding. [REDACTED]	25X1
	Soviet Deputy Premier Lesechko arrives in Bulgaria for talks on bilateral economic cooperation. [REDACTED]	25X1
July 22	An Egyptian delegation led by Finance Minister Ismail flies to Moscow for talks on financial matters including debt rescheduling. [REDACTED]	25X1

FUTURE EVENTS

July 24	French Prime Minister Chirac to begin an official, five-day visit to Romania.
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July 22, 1975

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July 26 President Ford to leave on a European trip to include state visits to Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia as well as attendance at the summit-level finale to CSCE in Helsinki. [REDACTED] 25X1

July 26 or 27 Turkish opposition leader Ecevit to begin a visit to Bucharest at the invitation of Romanian President Ceausescu. [REDACTED] 25X1

July 28 [REDACTED] 25X1

President Ford to begin a two-day state visit to Poland. [REDACTED] 25X1

July 30 Summit-level finale to CSCE to commence at Helsinki. [REDACTED] 25X1

August 2 President Ford to begin a two-day state visit to Romania. [REDACTED] 25X1

August 3 President Ford to begin a two-day state visit to Yugoslavia. [REDACTED] 25X1

late August Yugoslav Foreign Minister Minic to attend the conference of nonaligned foreign ministers at Lima, Peru. [REDACTED] 25X1

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July 22, 1975

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